

STERENBOGEN, Yuryi Aleksandrovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETS'KIY, V.V., red.; MANNEL'BERG, S.L., inzh., red.vypuska; SERDYUK, V.K., inzh., red.

[Electric slag welding] Elektroshlakovaia svarka. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnik.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 81 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Electric welding)

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~~18(7), 25(1)~~

80265
S/125/60/000/04/002/018
D042/D006

AUTHOR: Poznyak, L.A. and Podgayetskiy, V.V.

TITLE: Research on the Influence of Manganese on the Redistribution of Sulfur Between the Metal and Slag in Welding Low-Carbon Steel

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 4, pp 5-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the results of research on the redistribution of sulfur between the metal of the molten pool and liquid slag in the automatic welding of low-carbon steel under "AN-348A" flux, depending on the manganese content of the weld metal. The composition of the "AN-348A" flux is: 43.6% SiO₂; 38.4% MnO; 4.4% CaF₂; 5.1% CaO; 4.5% MgO; 3.2% Al₂O₃; 0.8% FeO; 0.13% S and 0.06% P. The experiments are described in detail. Sulphur iso-

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Research on the Influence of Manganese on the Redistribution of Sulfur Between the Metal and Slag in Welding Low-Carbon Steel

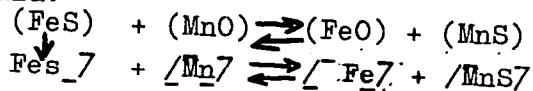
topes were used in the experiments. Measurements of the radioactivity of the metal and slag showed that the increase in the manganese content of the welds intensifies the passage of sulfur from the weld metal to the slag. The following conclusions were drawn. Beginning with a concentration of 1.5% Mn, the product $\frac{\% \text{Mn}}{\% \text{S}}$ becomes approximately constant in the welding pool, showing that the reaction $\text{FeS} + \text{Mn} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe} + \text{MnS}$ takes place in the molten pool. Desulfuration by manganese of the molten pool metal cannot be the result of the reaction $\frac{\text{S}^2-}{\text{O}_2^-} \rightleftharpoons (\text{S}^2-) + \frac{\text{O}^-}{\text{O}_2}$ as manganese decreases the activity of sulfur in metal and is a weak deoxidizing agent. Radiometric investigation

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shows that the passage of radioactive sulfur from the metal of the molten pool into the slag is proportional to the concentration of manganese in the metal. In these conditions the sulfur passes from the metal into the slag with the manganese as its sulfide. The passage of radioactive sulfur from the slag into the metal does not depend on the concentration of manganese in the welding pool, and in experimental conditions it remains constant within the limits of 21-27%. Sulfur passes from the slag into the metal only with the iron as its sulfide. The distribution of sulfur between the slag saturated with silica and containing oxides of manganese and the liquid steel can be expressed by the formula:



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Research on the Influence of Manganese on the Redistribution of
Sulfur Between the Metal and Slag in Welding Low-Carbon Steel

In welding low-carbon steel under "AN-348A" flux containing 0,13% S the equilibrium of the distribution of sulfur between the metal and slag is obtained when the metal of the welding pool contains about 1.5 % Mn. There are 7 tables and 13 references, of which 7 are Soviet, 5 English, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elek-
trosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Order of the
Red Banner of Labor Institute of Electric Welding
imени Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1959

Card 4/4

PODGŁOĐEK, T.; WINCZAKIEWICA, A.; PIELA, W.

A contribution on the determination of B- and Y-cellulose in rayon-cellulose pulps. p. 693.

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analitczna Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelną Organizacją Techniczną) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 3, no. 3/4 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

PARFESSA, G.I.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; GORDAN', G.N.

Sulfide interlayers in welded joints. Avtom.svar. 18 no.11:12-14
N '65.

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR. Submitted
March 1, 1965.

PODGAYETSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich [Pidhaiets'kyi, V.V.],
kand. tekhn. nauk; KUSHNEROV, D.M. [Kushner'ev, D.M.],
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Fluxes for automatic welding; a welder's library] Fliusy
dlia avtomatychnoho zvaruvannia; biblioteka zvarnykh.
Kyiv, Derzhmekhvydav URSR, 1963. 117 p. (..IRA 18:6)

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; ILYUSHENKO, V.M.

Effect of alkali metal weldments on the porosity of joints
welded under flux. Avtom. svar. 17 no.10:26-30 O '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420012-3

PODGAYETSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; FRUMIN, I.I., doktor tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; FURER, P.Ya., red.

[Welding slags] Svarochnye shlaki. Kiev, Naukova dumka,
(MIRA 18:2)
1964. 74 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420012-3"

L 39765-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EFP(y)/EWP(z)/
EWA(c) Pt-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c) JD/EM/JW/JG/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP4047225 S/0125/61/000/010/0026/0030

AUTHORS: Pogayetskiy, V.V.; Ilyushenko, V.M.

TITLE: The effect of alkali-metal compounds on weld porosity during submerged arc welding

SOURCE: Avtomaticeskaya svarka, no. 10, 1964, 26-30

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, porosity, submerged arc welding, hydrogen fluoride, sodium fluoride

ABSTRACT: Stabilizing properties are improved in certain types of fluxes by adding Na₂O. However, alkalis conspicuously reduce the porosity strength of the welds. Alkaline compounds have a similar effect on weld porosity when low-silicon manganese flux is employed. The introduction of silicon and certain low-silicon sodium fluoride fluxes enhance the resistance of welds to corrosion formation. The effect of sodium fluoride is attributed to its intensive evaporation from the surface of flux grain during heating. The sodium atoms which are excited in the welding arc destroy hydrogen fluoride, whose vapors are stable at high temperatures.
ord 1/2

39765-65 ACCESSION NR: AP4047225	Their beneficial action is, apparently, explained by the drop in the partial hydrogen pressure as a result of the formation of hydrogen fluoride and dilution. The orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.	
ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electroslag Welding Institute, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)		
SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 NR REF Sov: 009	ENCL: 00 OTHER: 002	SUB CODE: MM
Cont 2/2		

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; GALINICH, V.I.

Effect of the kind and polarity of the current on nitrogen
and hydrogen absorption by the welding bath. Avtom. svar.
16 no.11:25-30 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

GERASIMENKO, L.A.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

Silica activity in welding fluxes. Avtom. svar. 16 no.12:
25-28 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Patona AN UkrSSR.

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

Hydrogen oxidation reaction in the atmosphere of an arc. Avtom.
svar. 16 no.9:7-12 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; PARFESSA, G.I.; MANZHELEY, G.P.

Investigating the composition and form of sulfides in weld
joints. Avtom. svar. 16 no.8:34-37 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

-1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Welding--Testing) (Sulfides)

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; MANZHELEY, G.P.

Intercrystallite silicate layers and the danger of hot
cracking. Avtom.svar. 15 no.10:50-56 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut
elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Steel--Welding) (Welding--Defects)

OSTROVSKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; RABKIN, D.M., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MAKARA, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHEVERNITSKIY, V.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk; ASNIS, A.Ye., kand. tekhn.nauk; POKHODNE, I.K., kand.tekhn.
nauk; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PATON,B.Ye., laureat
Leninskoy premii, akademik, doktor tekhn. nauk; BEL'FER,M.G., inzh.;
MANDEL'BERG,S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MEDOVAR,B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk;
GUREVICH,S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LATASH,Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIRD0,
I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOROKA,M.S., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Technology of electric fusion welding]Tekhnologiya elektricheskoi
svarki plavleniem. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 663 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki Instituta elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona
(for all except Soroka, Gornostaypol'skaya).
(Electric welding)

PODGAYETSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich[Pidhaiets'kyi, V.V.]; NOVIK,
O.M., red.; STARODUB, T.O., tekhn. red.

[Fluxes for mechanized electric welding] Fliusy dlja mekhanizovannoego elektrorozvariuvannia. Kyiv, Derzhtekhvydav
URSR, 1961. 134 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)
(Flux (Metallurgy))

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

Origin of nonmetallic inclusions in steel joints made by electric arc welding. Avtom. svar. 15 no.8:44-55 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Steel-Inclusions) (Electric welding)

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; DZHEVAGA, I.I.

Effect of addition elements on the weldability of copper under
flux. Avtom. svar. 15 no.6:54-62 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (for Podgayetskiy). 2. Nikolayevskiy
zavod imeni I.I.Nosenko (for Dzhevaga).
(Copper alloys--Welding)

PODGAYETSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; ROSSOSHINSKIY, A.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FELEVIN, N.N., inzh., red.;
GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Nonmetallic inclusions in welded joints] Nemetallicheskie
vkliucheniia v svarnykh shvakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 83 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Welding--Defects)

38118
S/125/62/000/006/008/013
D040/D113

1.2300

AUTHORS: Podgayetskiy, V.V., and Dzhevaga, I.I.

TITLE: Effect of alloying elements on the weldability of copper by submerged arc

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 6, 1962, 54-62

TEXT: Experiments were conducted to fill a gap in research data and select the best alloy elements for welds in submerged-arc welding of copper. Alloying was tried with Cr, Co, Fe, Ni, Mn, Cd, Zn, Sn, Al, Si, Ti, Nb, Mg, Pb, Bi, Sb, P, Te and As. Welds were produced in 10-12 mm thick copper plates with grooves imitating joints, into which powdered alloy elements were put. A 3 mm copper electrode wire, 450-470 amp, 30-35 v reversed polarity d.c., and an AH-20 (AN-20) flux were used. The composition of the latter is (%): 31.0 CaF₂, 29.2 Al₂O₃, 20.9 SiO₂, 13.1 MgO, 2.5 CaO, 2.4 K₂O, 0.9 FeO. Cr and Zn proved to be the best additives. Cr refined the weld metal structure, raised the resistance to hot cracks, deoxidized the welding pool, only slightly affected the thermal and electric conductivity, but, however, increased the tendency

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D040/D113

Effect of alloying elements

to porosity. Zn reduced the porosity and affected the thermal and electric conductivity slightly more than Cr. The drawback of Zn is the toxicity of its oxides. Wire containing a fair amount of Cr is required to obtain welds with over 1% Cr; special experiments were conducted, since no such wire is produced industrially. It is recommended to add Zn by using wire with 5% Zn which can be produced from standard Δ 96 (L96) brass. A detailed discussion of experimental data, constitution diagrams and tables are included. Conclusions: Alloying with over 1.2% Cr, over 3.3% Co, or over 2.8% Fe results in the structure of the weld metal being fine due to the segregation of a refractory phase during crystallization. This phase is a solid solution of copper in Cr, Co, or Fe. Content of 0.7% and more P, 2% and more Sb, and 0.1% and more Bi causes hot cracks due to an extended crystallization temperature range and the prolonged presence of liquid layers between growing crystallites. Content of 1% and more Cr, 4% and more Mn, 0.8% Nb, 0.1% Mg, and 1.4% Pb causes porosity of the weld metal. Good welds can be obtained on copper and some copper alloys when Cr or Zn is introduced into the welding pool with welding wire. There are 11 figures and 3 tables.

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Effect of alloying elements

S/125/62/000/006/008/013
D040/D113

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
im.Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of
the Red Banner of Labor" im.Ye.O.Paton, AS UkrSSR)
(Podgayetskiy, V.V.); Nikolayevskiy zavod im. I.I.Nosenko
(Nikolayev Plant im. I.I.Nosenko) (Dzhevaga, I.I.)

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1961

Card 3/3

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; GALINICH, V.I.

Attainability of thermodynamic equilibrium in electric arc
welding. Avtom. svar. 14 no.8:3-12 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding) (Thermodynamics)

MAL'YEV, Yu.B.; PODGAI, V.V.

Connection between the speed of welding and the distribution of
nonmetallic inclusions in the weld metal. Avtom. svar. 14
no.12:12-15 D '61. (KIMA 14:11)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znacheni Institut elektrosvarki
imeni Ye.O.Patona Akad. USSR.
(Welding--Defects)
(Metallography)

31439

S/125/61/000//012/002/008
D040/D112

1.2300

AUTHORS: Malevskiy, Yu.B.; Podgayetskiy, V.V.

TITLE: The connection between the welding speed and the distribution of nonmetallic inclusions in the weld metal

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 12, 1961, 12-15

TEXT: The effect of the welding speed on the distribution of nonmetallic inclusions was studied in steel welds made at different welding speeds. The examination was carried out with the aid of an electron microscope on film-copies prepared by dusting carbon on to the microsections. Welds were produced by the submerged-arc method in low-carbon steel using Ca -08 (Sv-08) wire and AH-60 (AN-60) flux. The composition of this flux which produces a very high quantity of nonmetallic inclusions, is the following: (%) 44.2 SiO₂, 39.4 MnO, 5.4 CaF₂, 7.5 CaO, 2.4 Al₂O₃, 0.4 Fe₂O₃, 6.6 MgO, 0.06 S and 0.04 P. Multilayer welds were welded at 220 m/hr by two arcs, and at 3 m hr by one arc. Photomicrographs of the welds are shown. It was found that in welds made at 220 m hr, the inclusions were located mainly within the crystallites; moreover, there were only a few of these inclusions and hardly any intercrystalline layers on the boundaries. After welding at 3 m hr, a con-

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D040/D112

siderable quantity of round nonmetallic inclusions was present on the grain boundaries, and thickened intercrystalline layers were observed. Conclusions
(1) The welding speed has a noticeable effect on the distribution of non-metallic inclusions within single crystallites in the weld metal. At high welding speed, the inclusions are located predominantly within the crystallites, and at a low welding speed they are present in considerable quantities on the boundaries. (2) This effect of the welding speed is due to the fact that they are forced outwards during the crystallization. At high welding speeds, crystallization is rapid and so the inclusions have no time to float to the surface of the metal pool or move to the grain boundary. When the welding speed is low, the inclusions do have time to pass from the metal into the slag, or to move to the grain boundary. (3) The quantity of nonmetallic inclusions is higher at high welding speed than at low welding speed, but the distribution of the inclusions at high welding speed is more advantageous.

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)
SUBMITTED: February 1, 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420012-3

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

Utilization of slag scale. Avtom. svar. 14 no. 6:93-94 Je '61.
(Slag) (MIRA 14:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420012-3"

18000 2708

27379

S/125/61/000/003/003/016
A161/A133AUTHORS: Kolisnyk, V.N.; Podgayetskiy, V.V.TITLE: Effect of carbon and phosphorus on the cold brittleness of joints
welded by the submerged arc process on carbon steel

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1961, 18 - 26

TEXT: The results are given of an experimental investigation that was necessary in view of the high cold brittleness of welded joints produced in automatic process on carbon steel by the submerged arc process with AH-348A (AN-348A) flux. References are made to Soviet and English language publications with data on the causes of cold brittleness in carbon steel welds and the effect of separate alloy elements and their combinations, but no sufficient data for the particular case of automatic submerged arc welding with the most frequently used high-silicon manganese fluxes are available. [Abstracter's note: The chemical composition of the AN-348A flux is not given.] The effect of carbon and phosphorus was determined by the notch toughness of V-weld test specimens according to FOCT (GOST) 6996-54 at +20, -20, -30, -40 and -60°C. The notch for the impact tests was produced along the weld axis in view of the phenomenon observed by D.J. Snyder -

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Effect of carbon and phosphorus on the cold....

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A161/A133

that cross notches give a 15° higher critical brittleness temperature (Ref. 10: D.J. Snyder, Effect of notch orientation on weld-metal impact properties. Welding Journal, August 1956). One-pass welds only were tested, for data of other Soviet studies proved that cold brittleness of multilayer welds is determined mainly by the properties of the layer deposited last and not more subjected to heat of the following layers. The results of notch toughness measurements of welds are given in four tables including the C, P, Mn, Si and S contents in metal. C content varied between 0.04 and 0.26%, the content of P between 0.017 and 0.18%. An increased C-content reduced the notch toughness regularly; a reduction in Mn to 0.4% increased the cold brittleness; a high P-content caused brittle fractures with large columnar crystals. The microstructure of specimens with different contents of P but equal content of C was practically similar. The fact is mentioned that the U.S. standard test specifications for carbon steel welds require a higher notch toughness than the Soviet. The obtained data confirm the negative effect of carbon and phosphorus on cold brittleness in carbon steel welds and indicate its variations at certain contents of carbon and phosphorus. It is emphasized that the data are only relative for the work of real welded structures is different from laboratory specimen tests. There are 6 figures, 4 tables and 14 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to the

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Effect of carbon and phosphorus on the cold....

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English-language publications read as follows: M.E. Shank, A critical survey of brittle failure in carbon plate steel structures other than ships. Welding Research Council Bulletin, series no. 17, New York, January 1954; C.E. Hartbower, Effect of metallurgical variables on transition behavior in Charpy slow-bend and impact tests. Welding Journal, September 1957, 4,015 - 4,055; D.J. Snyder, Effect of notch orientation on weld-metal impact properties. Welding Journal, August 1956, 381 - S - 382 -S.

ASSOCIATION: Ordens Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1960

Card 3/3

GALINICH, V.I.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

Effect of nitrogen on the porosity of joints in argon and carbon dioxide-shielded steel welding. Avtom. svar. 14 no.2:24-32 F '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Gases in metals) (Steel--Welding)

12300

2808 1513 2515 2708

27029
S/125/61/000/002/001/013
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Galinich, V.I., Podgayetskiy, V. V.

TITLE: The effect of nitrogen on the porosity of welds in argon and carbon dioxide steel welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 2, 1961, 24-32

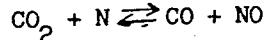
TEXT: The purpose of the described experiments was to determine the shielding properties of different gas media against nitrogen. The welding tests were carried out in a sealed vacuum chamber with a rotating steel disk and sealed wire holder, using direct current and inverse polarity. The chamber was evacuated to 10^{-2} mm Hg and filled with argon of different purity, oxygen and nitrogen, alimentary CO_2 , and especially prepared carbon and nitrogen oxides. Commercial argon proved not suitable, for pores appeared in welds when more than 5% N_2 was present in the gas. Oxygen added to such gas (argon with N) augmented the porosity. The data are different from those obtained by Ludwig (Ref. 3: H. C. Ludwig, Nitrogen effects in argon arc welding atmospheres, "The Welding Journal", no. 9, 1955, 4095-4145) who recommended argon with maximum 1% N_2 , i.e. a higher N_2 content appears permissible. In combination with CO_2 , already 1% N_2 in gas caused

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S/125/61/000/002/001/013
A161/A133

The effect of nitrogen on the porosity ...

pores. The absorption of N by the weld metal from argon and from CO₂ was very different, and CO₂ is obviously no neutral solvent for N for it raises the solubility of N in the weld pool. Slag formed on the weld, and its composition was a proof of the oxidizing effect of CO₂. Contrary to data of H. Schenck, G. Frohberg and H. Graf [Ref. 5: "Archiv fuer das Eisenhuettenwesen", Heft 6, 329-337; (II)30 (1959)], oxygen had apparently no effect at all on the N absorption by the liquid metal. Metal deposited in a NO atmosphere was very porous. The more intensive N-absorption by the pool from CO₂ with N-content compared to argon with N-content is explained by the oxidizing reaction



where N - atomic nitrogen formed through dissociation of molecular nitrogen in the arc. The data show that the permissible N-content in argon is ten times that of the permissible N in CO₂. The following conclusions are drawn: The higher the oxidizing effect of gas the more N is dissolved in the welding pool; the main cause of the rising nitrogen solubility in the welding pool with the increasing oxidizing properties of gas is the formation of gaseous NO, and the N content in the weld metal is higher after welding in NO than in N; the permissible N content in CO₂ is 0.1%; CO has an oxidizing as well as a

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The effect of nitrogen on the porosity ...

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A161/A133

carbonizing effect on the welding pool. There are 5 figures, 6 tables and 10 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. Three references to English, language publications read as follows: H. C. Ludwig, Nitrogen effects in argon arc welding atmospheres, "The Welding Journal", no. 9, 1955, 4095-4145; F. R. Hensel, Westinghouse Research Reports, R-74191, 1932; N. W. Kruse, B. Mackey, Journal Phys. Chem. 1928 (32), 1488 (Gmelins Handbuch, B. 4, Stickstoff, 1936).

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye. O. Paton AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1960

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Card 3/3

KOLISNYK, V.N.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

Effect of carbon and phosphorus on the cold brittleness of joints
in carbon steel made by welding under flux. Avtom. svar. 14 no.3:
18-26 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye.O.
Patona AN USSR.
(Steel—Welding) (Welding—Testing)

1.2300 2708.1573

S/125/60/000/009/005/017
A167/A130

AUTHORS: Podgayetskiy, V.V., and Malevskiy, Yu.B.

TITLE: Intergranular Layers in Welds

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 9, pp. 33-37

TEXT: No method has been found yet to separate intergranular layers from iron alloys for investigation of their chemical composition, but these layers apparently affect the weld metal properties, and data obtained in investigations (Ref. 1-13) could not be positively confirmed. The Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paten investigated submerged-arc welds produced by low-carbon C8-08A (Sv-08A) welding wire and flux with different SiO₂ and MnO content using an electron microscope. The preparation of carbon films shown in the article had been described previously (Ref. 14). Three photographs (Fig. 1-3) show films from welds made under AN-348A (AN-348A) flux (42% SiO₂; 37% MnO; 5.5% CaF₂; 5.5% MgO; 5.0% CaO; 4.0% Al₂O₃; 1.0% FeO). Welds produced with AN-20 (AN-20) flux had less developed layers, but thick layers were also observed (the AN-20 flux composition: Card 1/5

X

Intergranular Layers in Welds

S/125/60/000/009/005/017
A:61/a:30

21.7% SiO₂, 32.0% Al₂O₃, 19.8% CaF₂, 9.1% MgO, 16.4% CaO, 1.0% FeO). In welds made under fluoride flux ANF-IP (ANF-IP) thicker intergranular layers were practically absent. It was concluded that: 1. The length of grain boundaries filled with intergranular layers depends on the flux composition and is the longer the more SiO₂ and MnO is present in the flux; 2. The layers are joined with globular non-metallic inclusions and obviously originate from them; in places the layers have been deformed by growing dendrites of weld metal; 3. The chemical composition of the intergranular layers is close to that of the non-metallic inclusions, and it can be concluded that in welds made under AN-348A and AN-20 flux the layers consist mainly of manganese silicates, and their fusion temperature is 1,100-1,160°C in AN-348A, and about 1,300° in AN-20 flux; 4. Drop of impact resistance of weld metal produced under high-silicon manganese flux is apparently due mainly to the presence of the layers. The authors express their gratitude to Candidate of Technical Sciences R.A. Movshon for valuable advice in the work. There are 8 figures and 15 references of which 11 are Soviet and 4 German.

Card 2/5

Intergranular Layers in Welds

S/125/60/000/009/005/017
A161/A130

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1960

Card 3/5

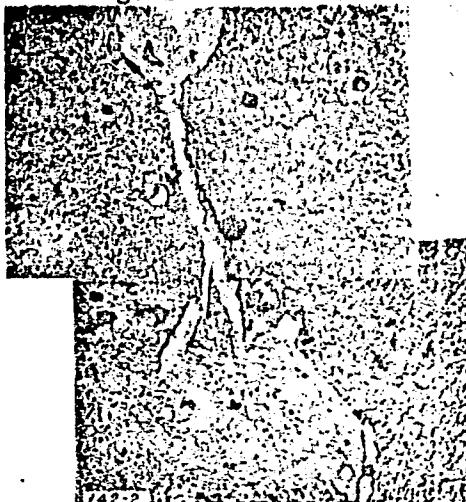
Intergranular Layers in Welds

S/125/60/000/009/005/017
A161/A130

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Card 4/5

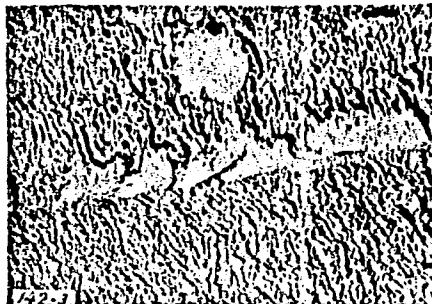
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Intergranular Layers in Welds

S/125/60/000/009/005/017
A161/A130

Fig. 3



Card 5/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

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12300

S/125/60/000/010/014/015
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Podgayetskiy, V.V., and Gerasimenko, L.A.

TITLE: New Data on the Electric Conductivity of Fluxes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, No. 10, pp. 93-95

TEXT: The electric conductivity of molten flux in electro-slag process is a major factor, but no information is available. Measurements have been carried out to get such data. The method had been described previously (Ref.1) and included the use of an iron crucible. The low melting point of the crucible material limited the maximum possible temperature at 1,400°C, and the results had to be extrapolated for real processes at 2,000°C. A series of AHΦ (ANF) type fluxes, AH-25 (AN-25), commercial sodium fluoride, and 48-0Φ-10 (48-OF-10) flux were tested. The composition of the ANF fluxes (in %) and their melting interval are given:

✓

Card 1/4

New Data on the Electric Conductivity of Fluxes

S/125/60/000/010/014/015
A161/A133

	CaF_2	CaO	Al_2O_3	MgO	SiO_2	Fe_2O_3	NaF	TiO_2	Melting temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$
ANF-5	80.6	-	-	-	-	2.4	17.4	-	1160-1180
ANF-6	54.1	-	29.6	-	-	6.4	-	-	1260-1280
ANF-7	63.2	1.0	32.6	-	1.7	1.5	-	-	1200-1220
ANF-8	51.8	20.5	24.0	-	-	3.5	-	-	1240-1260
ANF-14	53.8	11.8	9.4	11.9	12.6	2.3	-	-	1140-1160
AN-25	31.4	14.1	2.4	1.2	7.9	4.2	-	38.4	1180

The measured conductivity curve showed a bent (Fig.1) at the flux melting temperature. The composition of 48-OF-10 flux is not given; the Fe_2O_3 content in it and in sodium fluoride after the conductivity measurements were 3.0 and 2.7%, respectively; the conductivity is shown in curves (Fig.2). Engineer B.I. Maksimovich participated in the experiments. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/4

S/125/60/000/010/014/015
A161/A133

New Data on the Electric Conductivity of Fluxes.

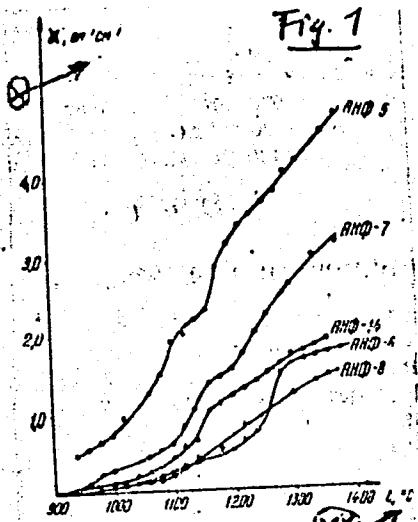


Figure 1

The electric conductivity - to - temperature ratio ANF-7, ANF-8 and ANF-14. (x - $\text{ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$;
xx - temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Card 3/4

S/125/60/000/010/014/015
A161/A133

New Data on the Electric Conductivity of Fluxes

Figure 2:

The electric conductivity - to - temperature ratio in AN-25 and 48-OF-10 flux and sodium fluoride

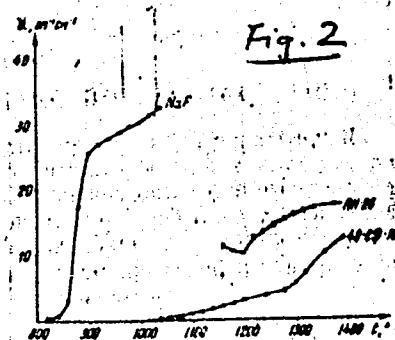


Fig. 2

Card 4/4

~~PODGAYETSRIY, V.V.~~; GERASIMENKO, L.A.

New data on the electric conductivity of fluxes. Atom. svar.
13 no. 10:93-95 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Flux (Metallurgy) --- Electric properties)

PODGAYETS KIY, V. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION

SOV/5578

Akademija nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut elektrosvarkovaniya

Vvedeniye vspomogat. spesobov svarki v Promyshlennosti; abnorm. stany.

VPP. J. [Introduction of New Welding Methods in Industry, Collection of Articles, v. 3] Kiev: Gos. Izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry

URSSR, 1960. 267 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ordens Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut

elektrosvarki imeni Akademika Ye. O. Patona Akademii nauk

Ukrainikop SSR.

Ed.: M. Plasenko; Tech. Ed.: S. Matsusevich.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in

the welding industry.

GOVERNING: The articles deal with the combined experiences of the Institute elektrosvarki imeni Ye. O. Paton (Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton) and several industrial enterprises in solving scientific and engineering problems in welding technology. Problems in the application of new methods of mechanized welding and electrogas welding in industry are discussed. There are no references.

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Kazavsky, O. V. [Candidate of Technical Sciences and Lenin Prize-winner, Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton], V. T. Matviichuk [chief Engineer Ukrzavmefteftebyt (Ukrainian Oil Refining and Marketing Directorate)], and E. P. Melnikov [Nauch.-stroitelno-montazhnoe upravlenie No. 70] No. 70 (Chief of Building and Production Administration No. 70) Ministry of Construction, Sovet Gosspravo RPSR [Trust 7 of the Ministry of Construction, RSFSR] [Introducing the Method of Rolling-Up Welded Structures in the Petroleum Industry]	84
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PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; MALEVSKIY, Yu.B.

Interlayers between crystallites of a weld joint. Avtom. svar. 13
no.9:33-37 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.
Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electron microscopy) (Steel--Welding)

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., OPANASENKO, S.I.

Comparison of methods of mechanized aluminum bronze deposition.
Avtom. svar 13 no.8:58-66 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Aluminum bronze)
(Hard facing--Equipment and supplies)

ZHENCHUZHNIKOV, Georgiy Vladimirovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS,
A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.;
PODGAYETSKY, V.I., red.; MANDEL'BERG, S.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.
MAYEVSKIY, V.V., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Welding of metal structures] Svarka metallokonstruktsii.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 73 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Structural frames--Welding)

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.; NOVIKOVA, T.P.

Separation of silicon fluoride during the heating of
flux in the welding process and during drying. Avtom.
svar. 13 no.6:19-22 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding) (Silicon fluorides)

POTAP'YEVSKIY, Arkadiy Grigor'yevich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.; ZARUBA, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; MAYEVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Welding in a protective atmosphere] Svarka v zashchitnykh gazakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 97 p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Welding) (Protective atmospheres)

ZARUBA, Igor' Ivanovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.; DUDEK, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; MATEVSKIY, V.V., red.

[Automatic and semiautomatic welding of sheet steel] Avtomatičeskaja i poluavtomaticheskaja svarka tonkolistovoi stali.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959.
62 p. (MIRA 12:11)

(Sheet steel--Welding) (Electric welding)

MEDOVAR, Boris Izrailevich; PATON, B.Ye., akademik, otv.red.; ASNIS,
A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; PODGAYETS'KIY, V.V., red.;
MALEVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.

[Electric arc welding under flux] Avtomaticheskaya elektro-
dugovaya svarka pod flusom. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 73 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. AN USSR (for Paton).
(Electric welding)

18(5)

S07/125-59-9-13/16

AUTHOR: Podgayetskiy, V.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
and Kolisnyk, V.N., Engineer

TITLE: GOST on Welding Fluxes

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 9, pp 94-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There was until lately no standardization of fluxes used in closed arc welding. The first attempt to compile a GOST on fluxes was made in 1952 by the TSNIIT-MASH. At that time, two fundamental principles, namely, standardization according to the quality of welds obtained, and according to the flux chemical composition, were advanced. Finally, the second method was accepted and confirmed by the GOST under 9087-59. Table 1 shows chemical composition of fluxes for general use. In Table 2, flux granulations are given. The chemical composition of fluxes must correspond to Table 1, granulation - to Table 2. Moisture admitted - not over 0.1%; weight - 1.3 to 1.7 kg/lit. Flux to be packed in 5-layer paper sacks; gross weight of a

Card 1/2

SOV/125-59-9-13/16

GOST on Welding Fluxes

sack not over 25 kg. There are 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

ASNIS, Arkadiy Yefimovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY,
V.V., red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Gas welding and cutting] Gazovaya svarka i rezka. Kiev, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1958. 86 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Gas welding and cutting)

RABKIN, Daniil Markovich; GUREVICH, Samuil Markovich; BUGRIY, Filipp Semenovich; PATON, B.Ye., otd.red.; ASNIS, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.vypuska; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSkiy, V.V., red.; SERDYUK, V.K., inzh., red.

[Nonferrous metal welding] Svarka tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 69 p.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Nonferrous metals--Welding)

SOV/125-59-7-14/19

AUTHOR: Podgayetskiy, V.V., Opanasenko, S.I.

TITLE: Mechanized Building-up by Fusion of an Aluminum Bronze Layer

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1959, Nr 7, p 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of steel surfacing with aluminum bronze, the electrode wire of the following chemical composition is used: 9-11% Al, 2-4% Fe, 1-2% Mn, the rest is copper. In combination with this wire, powder flux is used. The process is accomplished by means of reverse-polarity direct electric current. The wire is 6 mm in diameter; the speed of electrode movement is 75-90 m/hour; speed of the process 15-25 m/hour depending on the conditions applied, the thickness of the first layer 5-8 mm; of two layers 10-14 mm; of three layers 15-20 mm. The chemical composition of the first layer: 20-35% Fe, 6-9% Al, 1,8-2.6% Mn; second layer: 17-25% Fe, 8-11% Al, 1,5-2% Mn; third layer: 10-20% Fe 8-10% Al, 1-2% Mn. The built-up metal is compact;

Card 1/2

SOV/125-59-7-14/19

Mechanized Building-up by Fusion of an Aluminum Bronze Layer

used on cylindrical or small-size flat surfaces, no cracks appear in it. In surfacing of larger work pieces, formation of cracks is possible, however their number can be reduced by preliminary heating of the work-piece up to 200°-400°C. The bond between the built-up and the base metal is generally very strong. The surfaced layers of metal can be easily worked by usual metal-cutting tools.

Card 2/2

SEVBO, Platon Ivanovich; PATON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.;
KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETS'KIY, V.V.,
red.; HUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for welding under flux] Oborudovanie dlia svarki pod
fliusom. Kiev, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry.
(MIRA 12:5)
1958. 67 p.
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

MEDOVAR, Boris Izraylevich; PATTON, B.Ye., otv.red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.;
BUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekred.

[Electric arc welding of austenitic steels] Elektrodugovaya svarka
austenitnykh stalei. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry. 1958. 97 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Steel alloys--Welding)

PATON, Boris Yevgen'yevich.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.;
MEDOVAR, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.;
RUDEISKIY, Ya.V., tekhn. red.

[Modern welding techniques] Sovremennaja svarochnaja tekhnika.
Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 98 p.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Electric welding)

PODOLYTSKIY, V.V.; LANGER, N.A.; MALEVSKIY, Yu.B.; MANZHELEV, G.P.

Investigating nonmetallic inclusions in welds made under flux.
Avtom. svar. 11 no. 4:10-23 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki
im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.
(Electric welding—Testing)

PODGAYETSKIY, VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH
PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

901

Podgayetskiy, Vladimir Vladimirovich

Kontrol' kachestva svarnykh soyedineniy (Quality Control of Welded
Joints) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1957. 52 p. (Series: Biblioteka
svarshchika) 8,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut
elektrosvarki.

Ed.: Medovar, B. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Editorial Board
of series: Asnis, A. Ye., Kazimirov, A. A., Medovar, B. I.,
Paton, B. Ye. (Responsible Ed.), Podgayetskiy, V. V.; Managing Ed.
(Ukrainian Division of Mashgiz): Serdyuk, V. K., Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for welders and workers of technical
control divisions (OTK) employed in the field of welding.

Card 1/3

Quality Control (Cont.)

901

COVERAGE: Various defects in arc, gas, and resistance welded connections are described and methods of quality control of welds and welding processes are presented, special emphasis is placed on nondestructive testing and inspection techniques which include magnetic, x-ray, gamma-ray, ultrasonic, and fluorescent and dye-penetrant methods. No personalities are mentioned. There are 7 Soviet references.

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PODGAYETSKIY, V.V.

KIRD0, Ivan Viktorovich; PATON, B.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., red.; PODGAYETSKIY, V.V., red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn red.

[Soldering of metals] Paika metallov. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Solder and soldering)

PODGAYETSKII, Vladimir Vladimirovich; PATON, B.Ye., otvetstvennyy red.; ASNIS, A.Ye., red.; KAZIMIROV, A.A., red.; MEDOVAR, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhn. red.

[Quality control of welded joints] Kontrol' kachestva svarnykh soedinenii. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroit. lit-ry, 1957. 52 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Welding--Testing)

POD GAYETSKY, V.V.
Card 2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

431

Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiyev. Instytut elektrozvaryuvannya

Rukovodstvo po elektrodugovoy svarke pod flyusom (Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding) Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1957. 235 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Paton, B. Ye., Corresponding Member, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Reviewer: Trochun, I. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Serdyuk, V. K.; Tech. Ed.: Rudenskiy, Ya. V.; Managing Ed. of the Ukrainian Branch of Mashgiz: Zalognin, N. S.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the use of welders and welding foremen.

COVERAGE: The book presents the principles and methods of flux-shielded automatic arc welding. Automatic and semiautomatic welding machines of modern design are described, and instructions are given for their operation and adjustment. Peculiarities of welding and surfacing operations are described in detail. Specific instructions are given for the welding of low-, medium-, and high-

Card 1/8

Handbook of Flux-shielded Arc Welding

431

carbon steels, low- and high-alloy steels, and nonferrous metals. Chapters I, II, IV, VI, X, and XI were written by B.I. Medovar, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Chapters III, VIII, IX, XII, and XIV by V.V. Podgayetskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Chapters V and VII by S.L. Mandel'berg, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Chapters XIII and IV by S.L. Zhemchuzhnikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. It is stated that the modern method of flux-shielded arc welding, as currently practiced in the Soviet Union, was developed in 1940 at the Institut Elektrosvarki (Institute of Electric Welding), Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, under the leadership of Yevgeniy Oskarovich Paton, Academician. The Institute, which now has the by-name "imeni Paton", has collaborated for a number of years with TsNITTMASH (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya i metalloobrabotki: Central Scientific Research Institute for Machine Building and Metalworking), MVTU imeni Baumana (Moskovskoye vysheye uchilishche imeni Baumana; Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman), and the plant "Elektrik". This collective research is said to be responsible for the great increase in the use of welding in the USSR during recent years. There are 13 references, all Soviet.

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GO/ad
7-24-58

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between slag and weld metal. Avtom.svar. 10 no.4:15-18 J1-Ag '57.
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1. Ordona Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki imeni
Ye.O.Patona Akademii nauk USSR.
(Electric welding) (Phosphorus)

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[Electric plug and stud welding] Svarka elektrozaklepami, privarka shpilek i shtiftov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Electric welding) (Rivets and riveting)

PODGAYETSKIY, V. V.

KASATKIN, Boris Sergeyevich; MANDEL'BERG, Simon L'vovich; ASNIS, A.Ye.,
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[Electric arc welding of low-alloy steels] Elektrodugovaya svarka
nizkolegirovannykh stalei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashin-
nostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 68 p.
(Steel alloys--Welding)

S/145/62/000/002/009/009
D262/D308

AUTHOR: Podgayevskiy, I.A., Assistant

TITLE: Seizing of metals in cutting operation with liquid nitrogen cooling

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1962, 179 - 181

TEXT: The seizing effect of the austenitic steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) with the hard alloy BK-8 (VK-8) during cutting, without cooling and with liquid nitrogen cooling (at - 196°C) is examined. The results of the experiments with various cooling media (nitrogen, argon air, carbon dioxide, oxygen), recorded in form of graphs, show that the wear of the cutting instrument is reduced to a half when liquid nitrogen cooling is applied. It is concluded that the seizing effect can be reduced by lowering the temperature and introducing liquid nitrogen directly into the metals contact area. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Chemical and Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961
Card 1/1

S/184/60/000/004/015/021
A109/A029

AUTHOR: Podgayevskiy, I.A., Graduate Engineer

TITLE: The Use of Plated Steel for Chemical Machinery

PERIODICALS: Khimicheskoye Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 4, pp. 43 - 44

TEXT: The economy achieved by the use of plated steel for chemical machinery instead of high-alloy acidproof steels is discussed. St. 2, St. 3, St. 10, St. 20, St. 15K (15K), St. 20K (20K), St. 12XM (12KhM) carbon steels comprise basic layers whereas 08X13 (08Kh13), stainless steel and 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) acidproof steels and their alloys, aluminum and titanium are used for plating. The usual thickness of plating is 5 - 10% of the total thickness or up to 20% for acid-proof equipment operating at high temperatures. Plated sheets are obtained by hot rolling and their strength depends on the yield strength of their components, the relative thickness of basic and plating layers and the final thermal processing. Yield strength of steel-copper bimetal is 39.2 kg/mm (copper layer 10%), whereas the yield strength of steel-nickel bimetal is equal to that of carbon-steel basic layer. Shearing strength between basic layer and plating is usually

Card 1/2

The Use of Plated Steel for Chemical Machinery

S/184/60/000/004/015/021
A109/A029

25 - 40 kg/mm² (Ref. 4). Adhesion of plated sheets proved equal to operation in corrosive media at increased temperatures. The expansion coefficient difference between basic metal and 18-8^{1/2} type stainless steel causes an inner stress at varying temperatures, but laboratory tests proved that these have no adverse effect on adhesion. Thermal processing is carried out at 900 - 920°C for austenitic steel plating and 630- 650°C for ferritic steel plating. Plated steels respond well to mechanical processing and welding and the corrosion resistance is satisfactory. A suitable welding method is described. Specific use and advantages of the above-mentioned steels are given. In recent years silver-plated steel has been used for particularly high-resistant chemical equipment and the use of titanium-plated bimetals was introduced. To prevent brittle fractures protective layer plating is performed in a vacuum. There are 28 references: 16 Soviet, 3 German, 1 French, 5 English and 3 Swedish.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

M-8

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 19, 195⁸, No. 87202

AUTHOR : Podgayevskaya, A. N.; Moshkova, Ye. P.

INST.

TITLE : Correct Pruning Increases Farm Profits

ORIG. PUB. : S. kh. Kubani. Inform. byul., 1957,
No 2, 3-8

ABSTRACT : Data concerning the effects of different
methods of pruning on productivity of apple, pear, plum,
peach, and cherry trees.

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VOROB'YEVA, N.N.; KOLESNIKOV, M.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MOTOVILOV,
B.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PODGAYEVSKAYA, A.A., kand.sel'sko-
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SMITKO, N.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; STOROZHENKO, Ye.M.;
THUSHEVICH, G.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; ZANADVOROV, S.M., red.;
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[Fruit culture] Plodovodstvo. Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1957. 267 p. (MIRA 12:5)

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(Metal cutting) (Metals at low temperatures)

PODGAYEVSKIY, I.A., assistent; GALEMINA, O.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

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Elek.sta. 29 no.8:30-37 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Turbines) (Hydraulic control)

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Biokhimia 23 no.2:185-193 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Novosibirskogo medinstituta.
(URIC ACID, metabolism
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(FUNGI, metabolism
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i kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. M.I.Bryakin)
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS—SURGERY) (POSTOPERATIVE CARE)

L 16485-65 ESD(dp)/RAEM(i)/ESD(t)/ESD(gs)/SSD/RAEM(a)/ESD/AFML/APMD(p)/
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BOOK EXPLCITATION

S/

Levit, N. B.; Podgorny'y, V. K.

B+1

Automation (Avtomatika), Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1964, 400 p.
illus. Errata slip inserted. 29,000 copies printed. Textbook for stu-
dents of radio engineering schools.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, radar, relay circuit, dc amplifier

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook is intended for students in radio engineering schools specializing in radio engineering and radar and for officers associated with the use of radio equipment. The book can be useful to students in civilian educational institutions of this profile. The book cites the problems of automation as applied to radio equipment. In particular, relay circuits, dc amplifiers, various radio systems of automatic regulation, synchronous transmission, and computers are considered. Basic emphasis is given to the physical processes in the circuits. Mathematics is as simple as possible. The book was written considering the audience to be at the secondary education level.

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